

LOW OSMOLAR X-RAY CONTRAST MEDIA FORMULATIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 **[0001]** The present invention generally relates to contrast media formulations and, more particularly, to nonionic x-ray contrast media formulations, radiological compositions containing such formulations and methods for x-ray visualization utilizing such compositions.

[0002] The search for ideal contrast media for X-ray radiodiagnostic studies
10 has extended over many decades. Bismuth subnitrate was the first radiocontrast agent used for visualization of the alimentary tract. Later, barium sulfate, a safer agent, was introduced. Barium sulfate has remained the most widely used radiographic agent for the alimentary tract (W.H. Strain, International Encyclopedia of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Section 76, Vol. 1,
15 Radiocontrast Agents, Chapter 1, Historical Development of Radiocontrast Agents, 1971, Pergamon Press). The inorganic, insoluble oral agents like bismuth subnitrate and barium sulfate serve as valuable tools for gastrointestinal radiodiagnosis.

[0003] Unlike gastrointestinal radiodiagnosis, urographic and angiographic
20 X-ray procedures, require intravascular administration of a safe, water-soluble, radiopaque contrast medium. Since the introduction of the water-soluble ionic triiodobenzoic acid derivatives, such as diatrizoic acid and iothalamic acid, in the early 1960's, radiographic visualization of the vascular system has become the most important application of X-ray contrast media. These X-ray procedures are
25 valuable in the diagnosis and evaluation of a variety of diseases that involve or cause alterations in normal vascular anatomy or physiology.

[0004] The progress in X-ray contrast media development has been extensively documented; e.g., U. Speck, "X-ray Contrast Media", Medical Division Publication, Department of Medical Information, Schering AG; D. P. Swanson et
30 al., "Pharmaceuticals in Medical Imaging" (1990) McMillan Publishing Co.; M. Sovak, "Radiocontrast Agents", (1984), Springer Verlag. Preferred intravascular X-ray contrast agents possess a combination of desirable properties. Such properties include the following to various degrees: (1) maximum x-ray opacity; (2) biological safety; (3) high water solubility; (4) chemical stability;

(5) low osmolality; and (6) low viscosity. In particular, studies have shown that high osmolality can be correlated with undesirable physiologic adverse reactions to x-ray contrast media, e.g., nausea, vomiting, heat and pain.

[0005] A significant advancement in the area of triiodobenzene based X-ray contrast media has been the development of non-ionic triiodobenzoic acid derivatives such as iopamidol, iohexol and ioversol. In general, aqueous solutions of these non-ionic agents have less osmolality than previous agents and hence, provide greater patient comfort when injected. Adverse reactions, especially in the sensation of pain, warmth, and hemodynamic effects are greatly reduced as compared to the ionic triiodobenzoic acid derivatives. However, at equal iodine concentrations, the viscosity values of these non-ionic formulations are higher than for formulations of ionic triiodobenzoic acid based contrast agents.

[0006] Further reduction of osmolality of X-ray contrast media resulted from the introduction of non-ionic dimeric agents such as iotrolan and iodixanol. These agents because of isoosmolality values, as compared to the non-ionic monomeric agents, provide even greater patient comfort by reducing nausea and vomiting upon intravenous injection and by causing much less pain upon peripheral arterial injection. However, the frequency and intensity of delayed side reactions in patients are higher for such non-ionic dimers. The viscosity of such non-ionic dimeric agent-based formulations is also substantially greater than for the corresponding monomeric analogs. Thus there remains a need for safe formulations of X-ray contrast media with low viscosity and low osmolality

[0007] In US Patent No. 5,698,739 (Sovak), Sovak describes a separate class of dimeric non-ionic X-ray contrast media with at least one primary carboxamide group as a substituent, an example of this class of dimers being Iosmin. According to Sovak, the presence of primary carboxamide group conferred higher iodine content and sterically exposed the hydrophobic character of the neighboring iodine molecules ensuring the formation of aggregates and thus lowering the osmolality.

[0008] Another attempt to optimize formulations involves combining a monomer with low viscosity value with a dimer of low osmolality value wherein the substituents on the iodinated aromatic groups are similar. US Patent No. 5,695,742, discloses injectable aqueous compositions comprising mixtures of non-ionic iodinated aromatic monomers and non-ionic iodinated aromatic dimers

having an intermediate osmolality value compared to the pure solutions wherein the mixtures are also disclosed as having a lower viscosity than expected.

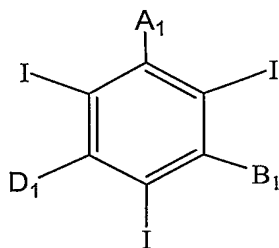
[0009] With the purpose of decreasing the delayed side reactions seen with the non-ionic dimers, German Patent Application DE 19627309 discloses mixtures comprising monomers and dimers of ionic and non-ionic triiodoaromatic compounds as well as gadolinium complex compounds. Since the mixtures include an ionic contrast agent, the osmolality of such a mixture would be higher than the osmolality value for the pure nonionic dimer contrast agent.

[0010] We have now surprisingly discovered novel monomer-dimer mixtures having improved property, e.g. osmolality and viscosity, profiles in which the dimer has at least one primary carboxamide group in the triiodobenzene nuclei and the monomer has no primary carboxamide groups in the triiodobenzene nuclei.

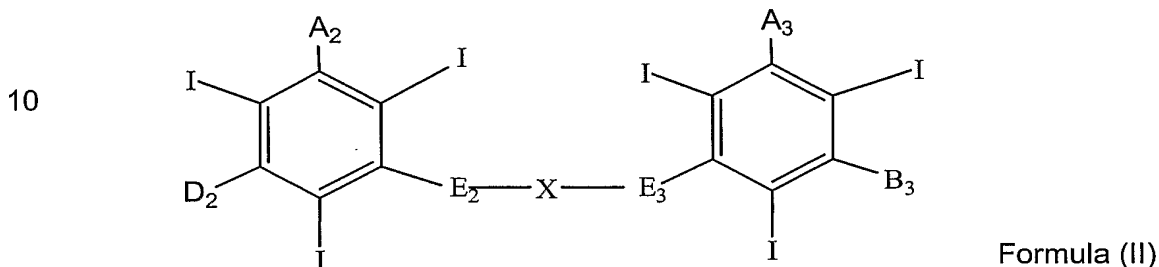
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] Among the various aspects of the present invention may be noted the provision of nonionic contrast agents, radiological compositions and methods for x-ray visualization; and the provision of such agents with improved osmolality and viscosity which are substantially non-toxic.

[0012] Briefly, the present invention is directed to mixtures comprising at least one monomer and at least one dimer both derived from triiodinated benzene derivatives. The monomer corresponds to Formula I and the dimer corresponds to Formula II;



5
Formula (I)



Formula (II)

15 wherein

A_1 , B_1 , and D_1 are independently $-\text{CON}(\text{R}_3)\text{R}_1$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_2$;

A_2 , A_3 , B_3 , and D_2 are independently $-\text{CON}(\text{R})\text{R}_1$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_2$ provided, however, at least one of A_2 and A_3 is $-\text{CONH}_2$;

E_2 and E_3 are independently selected from the group consisting of
20 $-\text{CON}(\text{R})-$, $-\text{N}(\text{R})\text{C}(\text{O})-$ and $-\text{N}(\text{COR}_2)-$;

each R is independently H, a linear or branched ($\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_8$) alkyl residue optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy or hydroxyalkoxy groups or combinations thereof, or a member of a ($\text{C}_3 - \text{C}_7$) cyclic residue, said cyclic residue being optionally interrupted by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ or $-\text{NR}_4-$, and/or optionally
25 substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy or hydroxyalkoxy groups or combinations thereof, the cyclic residue comprising R, the nitrogen atom to which it is bonded and another moiety, that moiety being (i) $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_2$ when A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , B_1 , B_3 , D_1 or D_2 is $-\text{N}(\text{R})\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}_2$ or (ii) R_1 when A_2 , A_3 , B_3 , or D_2 is $-\text{CON}(\text{R})\text{R}_1$;

each R_1 is independently (i) hydrogen, (ii) a linear or branched ($\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_8$)
30 alkyl residue, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy groups or combinations thereof or by $-\text{NRC}(\text{O})\text{R}_1$ or $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}(\text{R})\text{R}_1$, (iii) the residue of a carbohydrate, or (iv) a member of a ($\text{C}_3 - \text{C}_7$) cyclic residue, said cyclic residue being optionally interrupted by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ or $-\text{NR}_4-$, and/or optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy or hydroxyalkoxy groups

or combinations thereof, the cyclic residue comprising R_1 , the nitrogen atom to which it is bonded and another moiety, that moiety being (a) R when A_2 , A_3 , B_3 , or D_2 is $-\text{CON}(\text{R})\text{R}_1$ or (ii) R_3 when A_1 , B_1 , and D_1 is $-\text{CON}(\text{R}_3)\text{R}_1$;

each R_2 is independently (i) a linear or branched ($\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_8$) alkyl residue, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy or hydroxyalkoxy groups, or combinations thereof or (ii) a member of a ($\text{C}_3 - \text{C}_7$) cyclic residue, said cyclic residue being optionally interrupted by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ or $-\text{NR}_4-$, and/or optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy or hydroxyalkoxy groups or combinations thereof, the cyclic residue comprising R_2 , R, the nitrogen atom to which R is bonded and the carbonyl moiety to which R_2 is bonded;

each R_3 is independently linear or branched ($\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_8$) alkyl residue, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy or hydroxyalkoxy groups or combinations thereof, or taken together with R_1 and the nitrogen atom to which R_3 and R_1 are bonded, form a ($\text{C}_3 - \text{C}_7$) cyclic residue, said cyclic residue being optionally interrupted by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$ or $-\text{NR}_4-$, and/or optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy or hydroxyalkoxy groups or combinations thereof;

each R_4 is independently hydrogen or a linear or branched ($\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_8$) alkyl residue, optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy groups or combinations thereof; and

X is a bond or a linear or branched ($\text{C}_1 - \text{C}_8$) alkylene chain which is optionally substituted by up to six hydroxy groups, said alkylene chain being optionally interrupted by $-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-$, $-\text{NR}_4-$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R})\text{C}(\text{O})-$ groups.

[0013] The present invention is further directed to mixtures comprising a monomer, a dimer, and at least one imaging agent other than the monomer and the dimer wherein the monomer corresponds to Formula I and the dimer corresponds to Formula II.

[0014] The present invention is further directed to a method of diagnostic imaging, the method comprising administering to an individual a contrast agent comprising a mixture of at least one monomer and at least one dimer, the monomer corresponding to Formula I and the dimer corresponding to Formula II, and carrying out an imaging procedure on such individual.

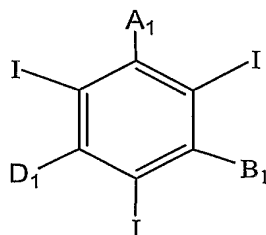
[0015] Other aspects and features of the present invention will be, in part, apparent, and, in part, pointed out hereinafter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0016] In accordance with the present invention, it has been found that contrast media compositions corresponding to mixtures of at least one monomer of Formula I and at least one dimer of Formulae II, wherein the dimers of Formula II contain at least one primary carboxamide substituent and the monomers of Formula I do not contain any primary carboxamide substituents, have unexpectedly and favorably lower osmolality and viscosity values than would be predicted based solely upon the contribution of the monomer and dimer in the mixture. In a currently preferred embodiment, the contrast media composition corresponds to a mixture of a monomer of Formula I and a dimer of Formula II. Without being bound to any particular theory, in view of the nature of the differences in the substituents on the monomer and dimer it is surprising to find that compositions arising from such monomer-dimer mixtures have favorable intermolecular attractions between the dimers of Formula II and the monomers of Formula I that appear to result in molecular aggregation and thereby reduce the effective number of particles present in solution and hence, the osmolality of the mixture.

[0017] Advantageously, X-ray contrast media comprising a mixture of at least one monomer and at least one dimer of the present invention may be prepared with both improved viscosity and osmolality characteristics. Accordingly, mixtures of the present invention preferably comprise monomer and dimer in a weight ratio of iodine in the monomer and dimer, respectively, based on the iodine concentration in the mixture (e.g. in mg I/mL formulation). Broadly the weight ratio of iodine in the monomer to iodine in the dimer is about 1:20 to about 20:1. In one embodiment, the mixture comprises the monomer and dimer in a weight ratio of about 1:9 to about 9:1. In one preferred embodiment, for example, the mixture comprises the monomer and dimer in a weight ratio of about 1:5.7 to about 5.7:1. In another preferred embodiment, the mixture comprises the monomer and dimer in a weight ratio of about 1:9 to about 1:1. In yet another preferred embodiment, the mixture comprises the monomer and dimer in a weight ratio of about 1:3 to about 1:1.

[0018] As previously described, contrast media of the present invention comprise a monomer corresponding to Formula I.



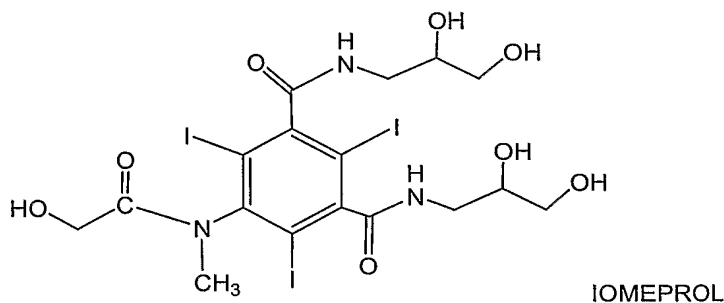
Formula (I)

wherein A_1 , B_1 and D_1 are as previously defined. In one embodiment, A_1 and B_1 are each $-C(O)N(R_3)R_1$ and D_1 is $-N(R)C(O)R_2$ with each R_1 , R_2 and R_3 of A_1 , B_1 and D_1 , being independently selected from the range of substituents originally identified in connection with Formula I. For example, in this embodiment A_1 and B_1 may be $-CONHR_3$ wherein each R_3 of A_1 and B_1 is independently methyl, hydroxymethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), ethyl, hydroxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$), propyl, hydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) or dihydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$); more preferably, in this embodiment, each R_3 of A_1 and B_1 is independently hydroxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$), hydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) or dihydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$). By way of further example, in this embodiment, the R and R_2 substituents of D_1 may independently be hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), ethyl, hydroxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$), propyl, hydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), 2-methoxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$), 1-methoxy-2-hydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$), or dihydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$); more preferably, in this embodiment, the R and R_2 substituents of D_1 are preferably selected from methyl, hydroxymethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), hydroxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), 2-methoxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$), and dihydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$). By way of further example, in this embodiment A_1 and B_1 may be $-CON(\text{CH}_3)R_3$ wherein each R_3 of A_1 and B_1 is independently methyl, hydroxymethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), ethyl, hydroxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$), propyl, hydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) or dihydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$); more preferably, in this embodiment, each R_3 of A_1 and B_1 is independently hydroxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$), hydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) or dihydroxypropyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$). By way of further example, in this embodiment, the R and R_2 substituents of D_1 may independently be, hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), ethyl, hydroxyethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

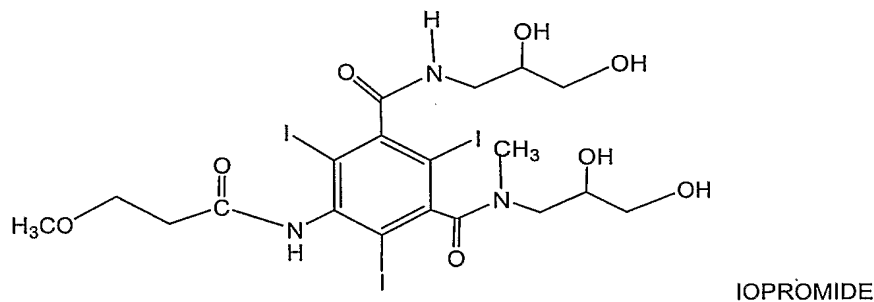
or -CH(OH)CH₃), propyl, hydroxypropyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂OH), 2-methoxyethyl (-CH₂CH₂OCH₃), 1-methoxy-2-hydroxypropyl (-CH₂CH(OH)CH₂OCH₃), or dihydroxypropyl (-CH₂CH(OH)CH₂OH); more preferably, in this embodiment, the R and R₂ substituents of D₁ are preferably selected from methyl, hydroxymethyl
 5 (-CH₂OH), hydroxyethyl (-CH₂CH₂OH), 2-methoxyethyl (-CH₂CH₂OCH₃), and dihydroxypropyl (-CH₂CH(OH)CH₂OH).

[0019] In a preferred embodiment, the contrast media comprises a monomer selected from the group consisting of:

iomeprol {C₁₇H₂₂I₃N₃O₈; N,N'-bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-5-
 10 [(hydroxyacetyl)methylamino]-2,4,6-triiodo-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide;
 CAS [RN] [78649-41-9]},

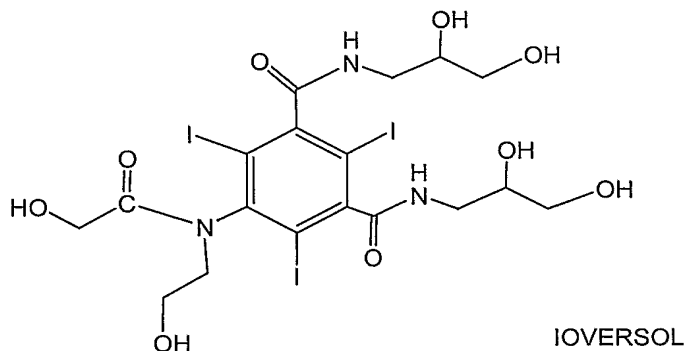


iopromide {C₁₈H₂₄I₃N₃O₈; N,N'-bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-2,4,6-triiodo-5-
 [(methoxyacetyl)amino]-N-methyl-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide;
 15 CAS [RN] [73334-07-3]},

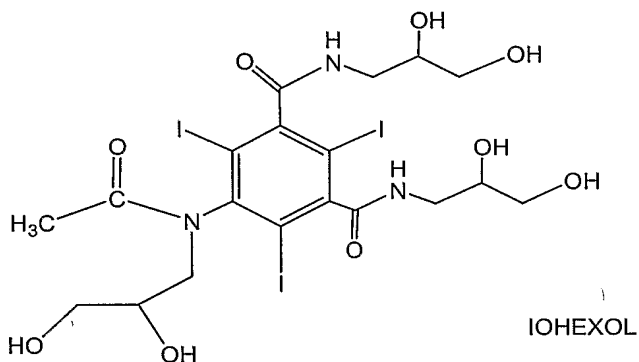


ioversol { $C_{18}H_{24}I_3N_3O_9$; N,N'-bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-5-[(hydroxyacetyl)(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2,4,6-triiodo-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide;
CAS [RN] [87771-40-2]},

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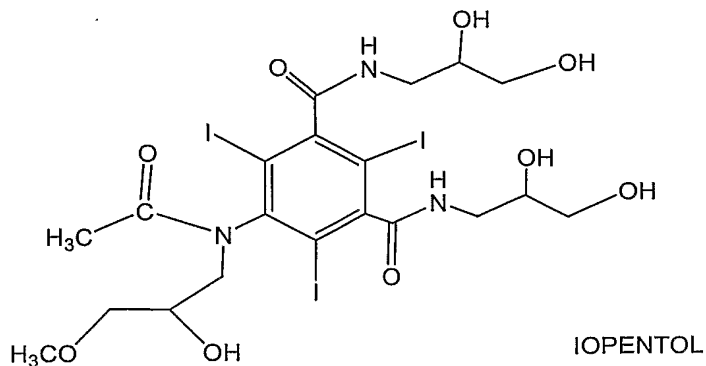


iohexol { $C_{19}H_{26}I_3N_3O_9$; 5-[acetyl(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)amino]-N,N'-bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-2,4,6-triiodo-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide;
CAS [RN] [66108-95-0]},

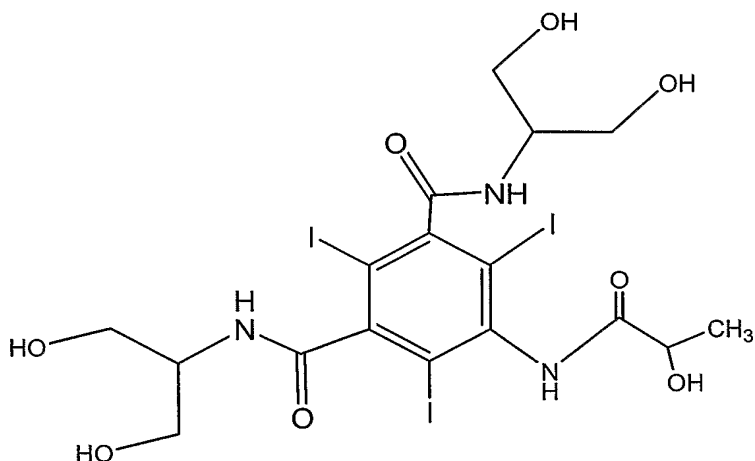


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iopentol { $C_{20}H_{28}I_3N_3O_9$; 5-[acetyl(2-hydroxy-3-methoxypropyl) amino]-N,N'-bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-2,4,6-triiodo-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide,
CAS [RN] [89797-00-2]},



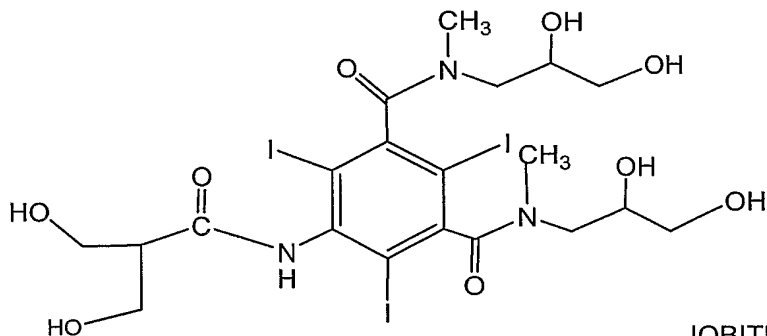
iopamidol{ $C_{17}H_{22}I_3N_3O_8$; 5-[(2-hydroxy-1-oxopropyl) amino]-N,N'-bis(2-hydroxy-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl)-2,4,6-triiodo-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide,
5 CAS [RN] [60166-93-0]},



IOPAMIDOL

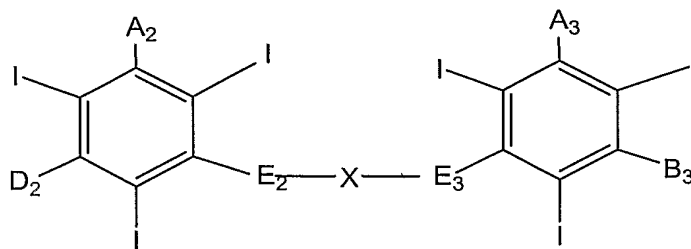
and

iobitridol{ $C_{20}H_{28}I_3N_3O_9$; N,N'-bis(2,3-dihydroxypropyl)-5-[[3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1-oxopropyl]amino]-2,4,6-triiodo-N,N'-dimethyl-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide; CAS [RN] [136949-58-1]}



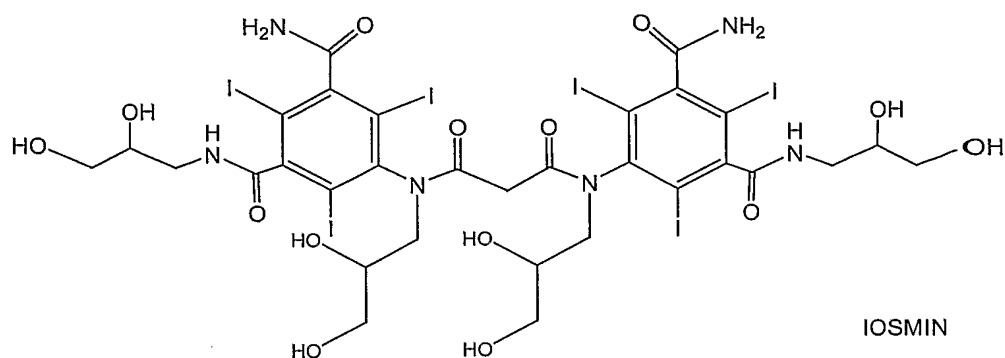
IOBITRIDOL

Contrast media of the present invention also contain a dimer corresponding to Formula II



Formula (II)

- 5 wherein A₂, A₃, B₃, D₂, E₂, E₃ and X are as previously defined. In one embodiment, X is methylene (-CH₂-) or ethylene (-CH₂CH₂-), preferably methylene, and A₂, A₃, B₃, D₂, E₂ and E₃ are as originally defined in connection with Formulae I and II. In another embodiment, each of A₂ and A₃ is -C(O)NH₂, each of B₃ and D₂ is -C(O)N(R)R₁, and E₂, E₃, and X and each R and R₁ are as
- 10 originally defined in connection with Formulae I and II. In another embodiment, each of A₂ and A₃ is -C(O)NH₂, each of B₃ and D₂ is -CONHR, and E₂, E₃, and X and each R are as originally defined in connection with Formulae I and II. In another embodiment, each of A₂ and A₃ is -C(O)NH₂, each of B₃ and D₂ is -C(O)NHR₁, and -E₂-X-E₃- is -N(R)C(O)CH₂C(O)N(R)- and each R and R₁ is as
- 15 originally defined in connection with Formulae I and II. In another embodiment, each of A₂ and A₃ is -C(O)NH₂, each of B₃ and D₂ is -CONHR, and -E₂-X-E₃- is -N(R)C(O)CH₂C(O)N(R)- and each R and R₁ is independently selected from hydrogen, methyl, hydroxymethyl (-CH₂OH), ethyl, hydroxyethyl (-CH₂CH₂OH or -CH(OH)CH₃), propyl, hydroxypropyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂OH) or dihydroxypropyl
- 20 (-CH₂CH(OH)CH₂OH); more preferably, in this embodiment, each R and R₁ is independently hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, or dihydroxypropyl. In yet another embodiment, the contrast media comprises **iosmin (also known as iosimenol)** {C₃₁H₃₆I₆N₆O₁₄; 5,5'-[(1,3-dioxo-1,3-propanediyl) bis[(2,3-dihydroxypropyl) imino]]bis[N-(2,3-dihydroxy propyl)-2,4,6-triiodo-1,3-benzenedicarboxamide; CAS
- 25 [RN] [181872-90-2]} as the dimer:



[0020] In a preferred embodiment, the contrast media comprises the dimer of Formula II, preferably iosmin, together with one or more monomers selected from the group consisting of iomeprol, ioversol, iohexol, iopamidol, iopromide, iobitridol and iopentol, preferably ioversol, iohexol, and iopamidol, and more preferably ioversol.

[0021] Optionally, the contrast media of the present invention further comprises an imaging agent of a class not corresponding to either of Formulae I and II. For example, the contrast media may additionally comprise X-ray contrast imaging agents not corresponding to Formula I or II. Alternatively, the contrast media may comprise other types of imaging agents such as ultrasound, magnetic resonance (MR), radionuclide, and optical imaging agents and may be used for other imaging applications. Other types of imaging agents are described in H.S. Thomsen, R.N. Muller and R.F. Mattrey, Editors, Trends in Contrast Media, (Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1999); and E.M. Sevcik-Muraca, et al., Near-Infrared Imaging with Fluorescent Contrast Agents, In: M.-A. Mycek and B.W. Pogue, Editors, Handbook of Biomedical Fluorescence, (New York: Marcel-Dekker, 2003, chapter 14); and Textbook of Contrast Media Edited by Peter Dawson, David Cosgrove and Ronald Grainger, ISIS Medical Media 1999; and are hereby incorporated by reference. Broadly, the amount of such optional imaging agent is about 0.01 to about 15 mole percent based on the total moles of monomer and dimer in the mixture.

[0022] Radiological compositions may be prepared containing the above mentioned mixtures of iodinated nonionic compounds as an x-ray contrast agent together with a pharmaceutically acceptable radiological vehicle by following

established methods used to manufacture such injectable formulations.

Pharmaceutically acceptable radiological vehicles include those that are suitable for injection such as aqueous buffer solutions; e.g., tris(hydroxymethyl) amino methane (and its salts), phosphate, citrate, bicarbonate, etc., sterile water for
5 injection, physiological saline, and balanced ionic solutions containing chloride and/or bicarbonate salts of normal blood plasma cations such as Ca, Na, K and Mg, and other halides, carbonates, sulphates, phosphates of Na, K, Mg, Ca. Other buffer solutions are described in Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, Eleventh Edition, for example on page 170. The vehicles may advantageously
10 contain a small amount (e.g., from about 0.01 to about 15.0 mole %) of a chelating agent such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), calcium disodium EDTA, or other pharmaceutically acceptable chelating agents such as calcium monosodium DTPA-BMEA (Versetamide; Mallinckrodt Inc.). The composition further comprises non-radiographic additives selected from the group consisting of
15 excipients, such as, for example, glycerol, polyethylene glycol or dextran, and anticlotting agents, such as, for example, heparin or hirudin.

[0023] The concentration of the x-ray contrast agent of the present invention in the pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle, e.g., water, will vary with the particular field of use. A sufficient amount is present to provide satisfactory x-ray
20 visualization. For example, when using aqueous solutions for angiography, the concentration of iodine is broadly about 100 to about 500 mg/ml, preferably about 140 to about 400 mg/ml, and the dose is in the range of 25-300 ml. The radiological composition is administered so that the contrast agent remains in the living animal body for about 0.5 to 3 hours, although shorter or longer residence
25 periods are acceptable as needed. Thus, for vascular visualization, the mixture disclosed herein and analogous mixtures may be formulated conveniently in vials, bottles, ampules or prefilled syringes containing 10 to 2000 ml of an aqueous solution. These containers may be made of glass, plastic or other materials suitable for pharmaceutical products.

30 **[0024]** In one embodiment, the mixtures of this invention may be formulated as micelles, liposomes and micro/nano particles. These formulations may enhance delivery and localization of the inventive compositions to/at the desired organ or site. The target specificity of these formulations can be enhanced by incorporating suitable targeting molecules such as peptides, saccharides, fatty

acids, and the like. Preparation and uses of these formulations are well known in the art.

[0025] The diagnostic compositions of the invention are used in the conventional manner. The compositions may be administered to a patient, typically a warm-blooded animal, either systemically or locally to the organ or tissue to be imaged, optimally using a power injector when appropriate, and the patient then subjected to the imaging procedure. For example, in the case of selective coronary arteriography, an amount of the radiological composition, sufficient to provide adequate visualization, is injected into the coronary system and the system is scanned with a suitable device such as a fluoroscope. The agent may be used in various other radiographic procedures e.g., in cardiography, coronary arteriography, aortography, cerebral and peripheral angiography, orthography, intravenous pyelography and urography.

[0026] X-ray contrast Imaging Procedures are found in Albert A. Moss, M. D., Gordon Gamsu, M. D., and Harry K. Genant, M. D., Computed Tomography of the Body, (Philadelphia, PA: W. B. Saunders Company, 1992) and M. Sovak, Editor, Radiocontrast Agents, (Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1984).

[0027] The following examples illustrate the invention and are not limiting. In each of the examples, osmolality is determined at 37°C using the Wescor 5500 Vapor Pressure Osmometer. Viscosity is determined at 25°C and 37°C using Brookfield Analog Micro Viscometer Model LVT or Digital Model DV-II+ Cone/Plate Viscometer.

Example 1

[0028] **1A. 320 mg/ml losimenol Injection formulation:** 62.13 grams of losimenol, 0.224 grams of Tromethamine, 0.1 grams of Edetate calcium disodium and 0.22 grams of NaCl were mixed in 75 ml of water for injection (WFI) at room temperature (RT) until completely dissolved. The pH was adjusted to ~ 6.8 using 1N hydrochloric acid solution or 1N sodium hydroxide solution and the formulation was brought up to the final volume of 100 ml with WFI. A 50 ml aliquot of the above formulation in a bottle was autoclaved at 121°C for 20 minutes. Both autoclaved and unautoclaved above samples were tested for osmolality (at 37°C) and viscosity (at 25°C and 37°C) values using established methods.

[0029] 1B. Mixed XRCM Formulation: Equal amounts (on a volume basis) of above unautoclaved losimenol Injection formulation and 320 mg/ml of the commercial formulation of loversol (OPTIRAY-320; sold by Mallinckrodt Inc., St. Louis MO, USA) were mixed. One milliliter of OPTIRAY-320 contains 678 mg of
 5 loversol with 3.6 mg of tromethamine as a buffer, 0.2 mg of edetate calcium disodium as a stabilizer with pH adjusted between 6 and 7.4 with hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. A portion of this mixed formulation was autoclaved at 121°C for 20 minutes.

[0030] Autoclaved and unautoclaved samples were tested for osmolality (at
 10 37°C) and viscosity (at 25°C and 37°C) values using established methods and the values are tabulated (Table 1). Table 1 summarizes the osmolality and viscosity of the losimenol for Injection, Experiment 1A, before and after autoclave (Nos. 1 and 2 respectively), and of the mixed MRCM formulation, Experiment 1B, before and after autoclave (Nos. 3 and 4 respectively). The osmolality and viscosity
 15 values for the autoclaved and unautoclaved samples are comparable. Therefore, subsequent samples were not autoclaved.

Table 1. Mixed XRCM Formulation – 320 mg/ml

No.	loversol 320 mg/ml	losimenol Injection	Auto- claved	Osmolality (mOsm/kg) 37°C	Viscosity (cps) 25°C	Viscosity (cps) 37°C
1.	0%	100%	No	286	15.5	8.9
2.	0%	100%	Yes	288	15.2	8.7
3.	50%	50%	No	485	10.1	6.3
4.	50%	50%	Yes	486	10.2	6.2

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Example 2

[0031] A 320 mg/ml losimenol formulation was prepared following the procedure defined in Example 1A, except no NaCl was added. The formulation was not autoclaved.

25 **[0032]** An loversol 320 mg/ml formulation (OPTIRAY-320) was mixed with the above losimenol formulation in different ratios. Osmolality (at 37°C) and viscosity (at 25°C and 37°C) were measured for the starting samples and the unautoclaved, mixed samples following established methods. The results are summarized in Table 2. For sample set Nos. 1, 3 and 4, the individual
 30 (losimenol and loversol) and the mixed samples were tested on the same day.

For sample set No. 2, the individual samples and the mixed sample were also tested on the same day but on a day other than the testing day for sample set Nos. 1, 3 and 4. Table 2 also lists the theoretically expected values of osmolality and viscosity for the mixtures (Theory). These theoretical values were calculated based on the percentage contributions from the pure samples.

Table 2. Mixed XRCM Formulation – 320 mgI/ml

No.	Ioversol 320 mgI/ml	Iosimenol Without NaCl		Osmolality (mOsm/kg) 37°C	Viscosity (cps) 25°C	Viscosity (cps) 37°C
1.	100%	0%		680	9.2	6.0
	0%	100%		201	11.5	6.8
	30%	70%		338	10.0	6.2
			Theory	345	10.8	6.56
2.	100%	0%		702	9.2	5.7
	0%	100%		194	11.8	6.5
	50%	50%		430	9.6	5.8
			Theory	448	10.5	6.1
3.	100%	0%		680	9.2	6.0
	0%	100%		201	11.5	6.8
	70%	30%		534	9.3	6.0
			Theory	536	9.9	6.24
4.	100%	0%		680	9.2	6.0
	0%	100%		201	11.5	6.8
	90%	10%		640	9.3	5.9
			Theory	632	9.43	6.08

Example 3

10 **[0033]** The autoclaved Iosimenol Injection formulation (IF) sample from Example 1A was diluted to a concentration of 300 mgI/ml with WFI. Commercial 300 mgI/ml samples of Ioversol (OPTIRAY-300, sold by Mallinckrodt Inc, St. Louis MO, USA), of Iopamidol (ISOVUE-300 sold by Bracco, Milan, ITALY) and of Iohexol (OMNIPAQUE-300 sold by Amersham, London, UK) were obtained.

15 **[0034]** Each milliliter of OPTIRAY-300 contains 636 mg of Ioversol with 3.6 mg of tromethamine as a buffer, 0.2 mg of edetate calcium disodium as a stabilizer and the pH was adjusted between 6 and 7.4 with hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. Each milliliter of ISOVUE-300 contains 612 mg of Iopamidol with 1 mg tromethamine as a buffer, 0.39 mg edetate calcium disodium as a

stabilizer and the pH adjusted between 6.5 and 7.5 with hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. Each milliliter of OMNIPAQUE-300 contains 647 mg of iohexol, 1.21 mg tromethamine, 0.1 mg edetate calcium disodium and the pH adjusted between 6.8 and 7.7 with hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide.

- 5 **[0035]** losimenol Injection (300 mg/ml) formulation (IF) was mixed with individual 300 mg/ml commercial formulations of loversol (OPTIRAY-300), lopamidol (ISOVUE-300) and lohexol (OMNIPAQUE-300) in equal amounts (on a volume basis). Osmolality (at 37°C) and viscosity (at 25°C and 37°C) values were measured for all samples (N=7) following established methods. The results are
- 10 summarized in Table 3. Values for "Theory" are as described for Example 2.

Table 3. Mixed XRCM Formulation – 300 mg/ml

No.	Composition	Osmolality, (mOsm/kg) 37°C	Viscosity (cps) 25°C	Viscosity (cps) 37°C
1.	losimenol Injection (IF)	273	10.9	6.3
	loversol	657	7.6	4.8
	50% IF + 50% loversol	444	8.2	5.2
	Theory	465	9.25	5.55
2.	losimenol Injection (IF)	273	10.9	6.3
	lopamidol	654	7.1	4.6
	50% IF + 50% lopamidol	463	7.9	5.0
	Theory	463	9.0	5.45
3.	losimenol Injection (IF)	273	10.9	6.3
	lohexol	691	9.5	5.9
	50% IF + 50% lohexol	478	9.1	5.7
	Theory	482	10.2	6.1

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Example 4

- [0036]** A 320 mg/ml losimenol Injection formulation was made as described in Example 1A. To 10 ml of the losimenol formulation was mixed with 1.059 grams of loversol powder to give 370 mg/ml of mixed formulation (13.5% iodine from monomer/86.5% iodine from dimer). The osmolality at 37°C was
- 20 determined to be 277 mOsm/kg. The viscosity value at 37°C was determined to be 9.1 centipoise (cps).